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6-23

# HILL'S EVERGREENS

*CONDENSED EDITION*



1925

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., INC.

Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

# Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will reach you safely and in good condition, be found true to name and prove entirely satisfactory, or we cheerfully refund money paid.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

*D. Hill* President



## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

DUNDEE, ILL.

1862  
CHARLES H. HILL,  
PRESIDENT  
W. H. HILL,  
V. P.  
C. H. HILL,  
TREASURER  
C. H. HILL,  
CLERK  
W. H. HILL,  
BOOKKEEPER

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The D.Hill Nursery Company are pioneers in the Evergreen nursery business, having been in successful operation in Dundee since 1855.

They have here one of the largest Evergreen nurseries in the world and the high quality of their product has brought them a large patronage.

They have the highest reputation for honesty and fair dealing and we confidently recommend them to anyone desiring goods in their line.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

*Charles H. Hill*  
President.



## DUNDEE STATE BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$120,000.00

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am glad to recommend the D. Hill Nursery Company Inc. to anyone desiring to purchase evergreens etc. I have known Mr. David Hill for over thirty years, and his sons all their lives, and all have the highest reputation of square dealing.

By careful attention to the quality of their stock, they have gradually built up an immense business, and are shipping stock to all parts of the world.

*P. W. Reed*  
President

## Business Terms

PRICES. Prices in this catalog are F. O. B. Dundee, Illinois. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS. Cash with order. See order sheet.

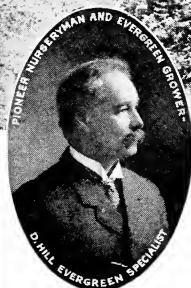
RATES. Five trees of same variety and size will be furnished at 10 rate, 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

ADJUSTMENTS. Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. On account of our close proximity to Chicago (the great railway center), we have direct access to all the leading railroads. In most cases specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by freight.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE IS INVITED



# A Personal Greeting

To Old Friends and New:

Each year I realize more and more that any catalog can give no more than a suggestion of the grandeur of Evergreens, as I have learned to know them through the association of a lifetime.

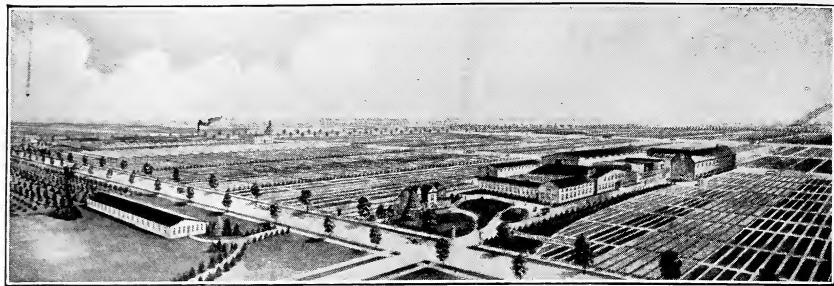
When you know Evergreens, you feel in their presence the hush of the vast forest—you see the silent sentinels, Evergreens, typifying permanency—defying time and the elements.

The Evergreen is something nature has given man to typify eternal promise—the promise that Spring shall always come again. In snowy winter, it gives the only note of comforting color in the bleak landscape. In summer it adds serenity to the riot of colors that the smiling sun coaxes forth from nature. An Evergreen is like an old friend—the stress of years—the strife of a lifetime only make richer his noble character. So is a home surrounded by Evergreens like a man with many true friends. As the poet says:

"A toss of my cap to the Cedars!  
The lovingest trees that be,  
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,  
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,  
My Cedars are true to me."

In the storehouse of nature are many things beyond your power to possess, but any lover of nature can surround his home with Evergreens. In their manner is grace—in their color is rest—in their presence is inspiration—their influence is perpetual. An Evergreen is truly a tree with a great and noble character.

*D. Hill*



A bird's-eye view of the Hill Nursery

## Hill's Evergreens

**I**N order to provide Specimen Evergreens in uniform quality that come up to the Hill standard, a process of careful individual selection is rigidly followed. When Hill's Evergreens are four to five years old, we go through our immense blocks and select the very best trees of uniform color, symmetry, and habit of growth to transplant and grow into individual specimens. Out of our blocks of thousands, only a few hundred Evergreens are selected that come up to our *specimen standards*. This accounts for the perfection of each individual Hill Specimen Evergreen.

### Transplanting and Root-Pruning

Frequent transplanting and root-pruning give Hill's Specimen Evergreens masses of fine, fibrous feeding-roots. This, together with annual shearing, results in heavy, bushy, symmetrical tops.



Cultivating



Digging



Packing

### Hand-Dug, Balled, and Burlapped

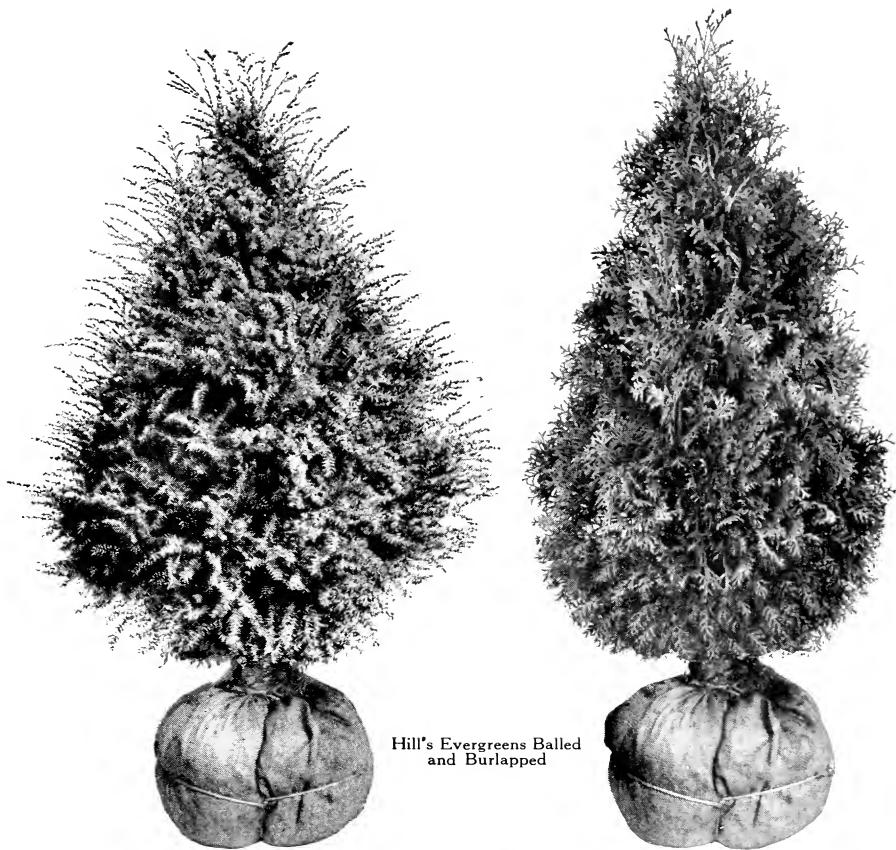
Every Hill Specimen Evergreen is carefully hand-dug, leaving a large earth-ball about the roots, which is securely burlapped. Our soil contains just enough clay so that earth-ball remains intact. This method of digging leaves the roots undisturbed in a ball of rich nursery soil and insures the success of Hill's Specimen Evergreens in the hands of the planter. As additional protection, each earth-ball is securely burlapped.

### Careful Packing

Seeing that your Evergreens are carefully packed is of equal importance. Our nearly seventy years' expert knowledge in properly packing Evergreens for long-distance shipments is your guarantee of safe arrival.

### Landscape Service.

Should you desire the service of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with one in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to the one best qualified to handle your problems.



Hill's Evergreens Balled  
and Burlapped



A block of specimen Red-Cedars in Hill's Nursery



## Concolor Fir

(*Abies concolor*)

*I remember, I remember,  
The fir trees tall and high;  
I used to think their slender  
spires  
Were close against the sky.*

—HOOD.

The name Concolor, given to this tree by Dr. Engelmann, who discovered it about the middle of the last century, signifies even color—both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautiful grayish blue.

Many years ago, Mr. D. Hill, while on a visit to the Colorado Rockies, was keenly impressed with the distinctive attractiveness of the Concolor Fir. Chiefly through his efforts this beautiful Fir has been introduced to American planters. Concolor Fir is also known as Silver Fir and White Fir.

A well-known evergreen authority writes: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all Evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."

As an ornamental tree, Concolor Fir must be considered as a decided acquisition, the general outline being symmetrical but without stiffness. The spread of branches in young and healthy trees being wide in proportion to the height, warns intending planters that sufficient space should be given for perfect development.

The form from Colorado is best adapted to planting. It retains a distinctly pyramidal outline and is branched to the base. The large, flat leaves, thickly disposed on the branches, are very noticeable and give it a very dignified appearance.

We are careful to obtain our seed-supply from northern Colorado, which produces trees of absolute hardiness, with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue and with medium short needles. The new growth in spring is of silvery whiteness, very beautiful.

The strain of Concolor Fir from New Mexico, where seed is cheap and always abundant, is much inferior, inclined to winter-kill, and is of rather straggly, open appearance. Our trees are guaranteed the true Colorado type, excellent in form and color.

For tall backgrounds, screens, or choice individual specimens, Concolor Fir is an ideal tree.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 25
1½ to 2	feet xxx.....	B&B	5 25
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 50
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	8 50
			\$40 00
			50 00
			60 00
			80 00

## Douglas Fir

(*Abies Douglasii*;  
*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)

*The towering firs in conic forms arise,  
And with a pointed spear divide the skies.*



The Fir is a symbol of rugged strength, of endurance, and permanency. You enter a virgin forest of Fir with the same sense of vastness and reverence as in a great cathedral. The Firs are among the grandest of nature's triumphs.

Since Dr. Archibald Menzies, a ship surgeon with Van Couver's expedition, first discovered it on Vancouver Island in the year 1791, the Douglas Fir has been known by nearly thirty specific and varietal names. The name *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* is now generally used. *Pseudotsuga* signifies like hemlock, or false hemlock, and *taxifolia* indicates its resemblance to the foliage of *taxus*, the yew. It was subsequently found in 1827 by David Douglas, a Scotch explorer, and was later named in his honor.

There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other the type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty.

The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward.

Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open growing. By personally supervising the collection of seed we grow only the genuine Colorado type, and can thus assure our customers that the trees from our nursery are superior in color and habit of growth—a tree that is widely appreciated in both Europe and America.

It reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$2 00
1½ to 2	feet xx.....	B&B	2 25
1½ to 2	feet xxx.....	B&B	2 75
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 75
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50



## American Hemlock

(*Abies (Tsuga) canadensis*)

**O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!**

How faithful are thy branches.

Green not alone in summertime,

But in the winter's frost and rime.

**O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!**

How faithful are thy branches.—LONGFELLOW.

The late Josiah Hoopes, in his "Book of Evergreens," says: "The long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground, present so beautiful a picture, it is indeed difficult to surpass it, and when we compare the rich dark green foliage of a healthy plant that is varied so exquisitely with the marked glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, we must admire a tree which presents such diversity of charms. A great mistake is continually being made by planting the Hemlock in dry situations; for while it cannot thrive in wet and swampy ground, it greatly prefers a rather moist, deep loamy soil and cool location, the better if partially shaded. In such spots the beauty of the foliage and luxuriant growth speedily develop themselves in the highest degree."

The regular conical form, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight, and thrifty shoot, is the common shape of this tree.

As a screen or hedge the Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well, grows thriflily, and is of a dark green color and very dense. The results are most satisfactory.

The Hemlock will remain small for many years if sheared, so that it can be especially recommended for foundation groups and small yards.

In the past, many Hemlocks in American nurseries were imported from Europe, where they were propagated from seed collected in America in the southern states (the Carolinas, Tennessee, etc.). When these trees were shipped to America to colder climates they produced rather inferior types of trees which often winter-scalded, turned a ragged brown, or were killed outright. The value of our strain of Hemlock is based on seed selection from northern sources only, insuring trees of hardiness and free, graceful, upright growth.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75 \$15 00
1½ to 2	feet xx.....	B&B	2 75 25 00
1½ to 2	feet xxx.....	B&B	3 25 30 00
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25 40 00

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped



The Hemlock makes beautiful hedges, on account of its density of growth and ease of shearing

## Red-Cedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)

*Ob, here's a glee to the cedars,  
Our staunch old friends and true!  
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow;  
For never a change do the cedars know  
All the long years through.*

The Red-Cedar is America's best advertised Evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes are found in various localities. The type shown in this picture, is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type which is the only form we grow.

It is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our American landscapes, rivaling the Italian cypress in beauty, because of its extra narrow, pyramidal habit and dark green to bluish foliage. It is adapted for planting in all sections of the country.

In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries containing the seeds which require, under natural conditions, two or three years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction to birds. Red-Cedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges and also for topiary work.

It is interesting to note that from this tree various other varieties of Junipers are produced by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Cannartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, Lee, mentioned in the following pages.

The popular name "Red-Cedar" is applied to it on account of its beautiful red-colored wood, which is correct and appropriate enough when it is thoroughly matured or seasoned, but its young or sap-wood is creamy white in color.

For best development Red-Cedar needs a dry soil and full sun. The type we grow will reach 20 to 30 feet and grows quite rapidly. The ease with which it can be sheared makes it possible to use it in any location wanted.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.

Its good habit of retaining foliage to the ground and making so thick and dense a growth makes it desirable for a screen and many other uses. Plenty of Red-Cedar in your home landscape will always give satisfaction.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75 \$15 00
1½ to 2	feet xx.....	B&B	2 00 17 50
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	2 75 25 00
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 25 30 00
4	to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 50 60 00
6	to 7 feet xxxx.....	B&B	12 50 120 00
7	to 8 feet xxxxx.....	B&B	15 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Red-Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)



Juniper Glauca (*Juniperus glauca*). Upright, symmetrical; fine blue color

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## Silver Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

### Choice Pyramid. Soft Blue Color

In this variety, the entire young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to beautiful bluish green in winter. It never grows very large—not over 15 to 20 feet—and it can be kept even smaller if desired.

This is one of the foremost among the interesting group of Junipers that have been developed from *J. virginiana* (Red-Cedar). We constantly strive to improve our strain by careful selection, and reproduce only the best types, most true to form, color, compactness, and habits of growth. In grafting this tree, we are careful to use for understocks only the dependable Red-Cedar, insuring hardiness and longevity.

One season is required in the greenhouse for making the grafts and getting the trees started. Next, we transplant them into beds where they are shaded with lath shades and carefully watered, weeded, and cultivated. After two years in these beds, the plants are 6 to 10 inches in height. They are next planted in rows in the nursery where each tree is carefully fastened, with three or four ties, to an iron stake. At the end of the two years that they remain in this stage, we start selling the sizes listed as (xx). The trees are then five years old. The larger sizes (xxx) are transplanted again before being sold. This continual process of transplanting, trimming, and careful attention to every detail insures plants that will give satisfaction in the hands of the planter.

During the past few years this tree has increased in popularity until it is now found in every section of the country. It is one of the few Evergreens that grows just as well in the South as in our colder northern states.

If left untrimmed it makes long, graceful shoots and develops more of an open growth than shown in our picture.

We have been unable to find the exact origin of this variety, although it is mentioned in writings of sixty years ago and is found in the English nursery catalogues of the early 70's.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.	B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.	B&B	6 50	60 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.	B&B	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet xxxx.	B&B	11 00	100 00

## Hill's Silver Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum*)

### A Remarkable New Introduction by D. Hill

This species of Juniper, native to the Black Hills, has a tendency to produce a large proportion of trees with beautiful blue foliage. At the same time it is quite variable in habit, producing many variations. We grow the seedling type and are also raising six grafted forms.

Hill's Silver Juniper is narrow, compact, and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown, as in the Irish and Swedish Junipers, but remains a good, healthy color throughout the tree.

In the fall months the berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds.

Hill's Silver Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. In foundation planting, borders, groups, masses, or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet xxx.	B&B	\$4 50

### Var. *Pyramidalis viridifolia*

A bright green form, having a new distinct foliage and habit of growth. An interesting valuable new Juniper.

	Each
1 to 1½ feet xxx.	B&B \$3 50



Hill's Silver Juniper



*Juniperus Cannartii*

## **Juniperus Cannartii**

*(Juniperus virginiana Cannartii)*

### **Handsome, Dark Green**

This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavy tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds.

This is a choice and rare variety grown by grafting, a process to which we have given special attention. The original trees were introduced from Europe some years ago and stocks are still quite scarce. This is one of the best Evergreens for house foundation groups.

Each 10

1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 75	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 50	60 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00

## **Schottii Juniper**

*(Juniperus virginiana Schottii)*

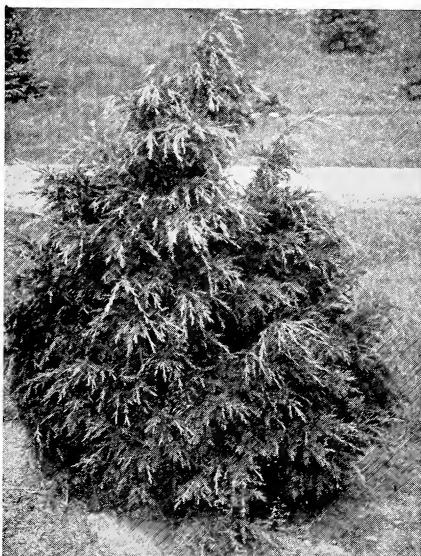
A pyramidal variety differing from its mother plant, the Red-Cedar, principally in its light yellowish green color. It does not change color in winter, but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well.

It is valuable in landscape work for its fine pyramidal shape and bright color. Use it for borders, foundation groups, and similar uses. Grows rapidly, needs plenty of sun.

The origin of this tree is not definitely established, although it is thought to have originated in one of the European nurseries some years ago.

Each 10

3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$8 50	\$80 00
5 to 6 feet xxx.....	B&B	16 50	



*Lee's Golden Juniper*

## **Lee's Golden Juniper**

*(Juniperus virginiana elegantissima, Lee)*

Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens.

It is rather broad and bushy, with slightly drooping, rich, creamy golden foliage. Unless kept low by trimming, it will grow 10 to 15 feet high. It has the characteristic Juniper foliage, soft and lacy, easily trimmed. It is beautiful in combination with almost any other variety. Likes a fairly sunny location. Ours is an improved strain of exquisite color and growth. Very hardy.

Each 10

1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$4 25	\$40 00
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	5 25	50 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 50	

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

*The various upright Junipers including Red-Cedar, and the three varieties mentioned on this page bear a family resemblance but still are distinct in color and habit. A planting of these forms together will be found very pleasing.*

## Pfitzeriana Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*)

Fifteen years ago this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental Evergreen trees. Its great popularity is well earned. This is a Juniper that thrives in the hot climate of the South and still comes through the cold northern winters without a scratch. Nothing bothers it as it seems to be practically immune from plant pests of all kinds. If left alone it assumes an attractive, low, broad, irregular form, but by staking up one of the leaders it takes the form of a pyramid, like the specimen shown in the colored picture.

It is graceful, but still possessing a most unusual irregularity of growth that takes the eye of anyone who appreciates the value of this type of tree in the landscape planting.

It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery in Germany. Ludwig Spach, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist, introduced it into general cultivation. Through him we obtained our original plants for propagating. By propagating our own stock from selected trees we are able to insure our customers the true type of robust trees with the gray or blue-green foliage. It is said that the original tree has now grown to about 12 feet in height and about the same diameter; 8 to 10 feet is the size attained by average trees. When planted in borders or foundation plantings they may be easily kept small by shearing.

		Each	10
1½ to 2	feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 75
2	to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50
2½ to 3	feet xxx.....	B&B	8 00
			70 00



Pfitzeriana Juniper

## Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus Sabina*)

A low, much-branched shrub, but sometimes growing 4 to 5 feet high in the lower Alps in southern Europe. It also occurs in the Pyrenees, in Spain, and in Greece, but always as a mountain plant. Its branches are spreading, dense, much ramified, and abundantly furnished with short, straight, tufted branchlets, which are well clothed with foliage. Its berries are blackish purple or dark violet in color, some smooth and shining, some glaucous or powdery, all of them small, round, or oval, about the size of small currants.

The recent work, "The Cultivated Evergreens," says: "The Savin Juniper and its varieties are the most generally useful Junipers in Canada." They are particularly effective when covering steep slopes or planted among rocks or in sandy places, where they look much at home.

Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of Evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmospheres.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 75
1	to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25
1½	to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 75
2	to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	6 25
			35 00
			40 00
			45 00
			60 00

## Japanese Trailing Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*)

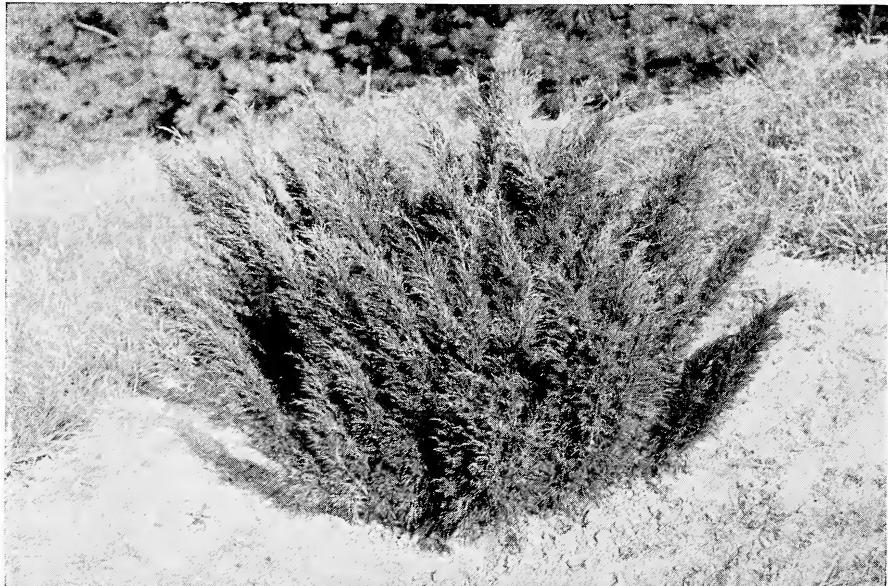
The following description is taken from a bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University: "This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of the West. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy."

Reaches from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling tight to the ground. This variety can be used in almost any planting—for beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides, and rock gardens—as it thrives even under adverse conditions.

There is considerable variance among varieties offered as Procumbens, but we are careful to propagate only from the true strain of hardy, compact-growing plants we imported direct from Japan. Here again our customers are given the benefit of many years' experience in propagating and selecting "true to type" specimens.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped



Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)

## *Juniperus canadensis*

*Sometimes catalogued as Juniperus communis, which is erroneous. The name *J. communis depressa* is also applied, which is a synonym.*

This is a rather low spreading plant, extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of 7 to 8 feet in every direction. The extremities of the branches are usually ascending, but rarely to a greater height than 3 feet.

The leaves are sharp-pointed, gray-green, marked on the upper surface by broad white bands, light silvery beneath.

It is a very vigorous, many-stemmed tree, at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. It grows rapidly but may be kept small by trimming.

It grows native over a wide area in eastern and northern America and varies somewhat in its habit, according to the locality. We obtain our seed from Wisconsin as we find this produces the best type.

Planted 3 to 4 feet apart in a massed border, it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger conifers.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded." They mature at the end of the third year, when they are used for medicinal purposes and manufacturing of spirits. Evidence of this latter fact is contained in these lines of Tennyson:

*The Birch Tree swang her fragrant bair;  
The Bramble cast her berry;  
The gin within the Juniper  
Began to make him merry.*

		Each	10
10	to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 50
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	2 75
1½	to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	3 00
1	to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	3 50
1½	to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 75

## *Juniperus canadensis aurea*

The golden form is very similar in habit to the green variety; the foliage, however, is a brilliant golden color, which it holds during the entire year. Our plants are reproduced from a carefully selected strain of extra-good color and compact form.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$4 75
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	5 75

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped



*Juniperus canadensis. We grow both the green and the golden type*

# Hill's Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina prostrata*)

## Hill's New Introduction

A new variety introduced by D. Hill in 1915. A number of distinctive features, including habit of growth, type of foliage, and color of foliage, makes it entirely distinct from other sorts, and places it among the most desirable introductions in creepers produced in recent years.

The illustration shows the general habit of growth, which is low and compact, thus making a dense mat over the surface of the ground, which is in strong contrast to the open growth of other varieties of this type. While it grows close to the ground, not over 6 to 8 inches in height even under the best conditions, it may spread out to a distance of 12 feet or more, depending largely upon the soil, the attention given, and the planting conditions.

Hill's Waukegan Juniper instantly attracts attention because of the exquisite color of the foliage. This is soft blue in spring and summer, but changes to a shade of rich purple in late fall. The new growth and the old growth, which vary in color at different seasons of the year, give the variety a distinction and character not found in others of the class. A few specimens of Hill's Waukegan Juniper will give new life and interest to a planting of the darker green varieties of Evergreens.

Soil conditions seem to have comparatively little influence on the growth of this variety, as it succeeds equally well in rich garden soils, on rocky slopes, on terraces, and similar positions. As a ground-cover, for rock-gardens, for Japanese gardens, or as an edging to Evergreen borders, it is unsurpassed. In such positions both color and form are pleasingly emphasized.

Each 10

1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$4 00	\$37 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 75	55 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill's Waukegan Juniper

# Hill's Mugho Pine

(*Pinus Mugho compacta*)

## True Dwarf Form

Along the borderlands between Silesia and Bohemia, in Central Europe, lies a range of mountains known as the Riesengebirge Range. Within a limited area in this locality, we find the desirable true dwarf type of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Evergreens on the higher mountains and in cold countries have, naturally, a harder fight for existence, and, in common with other species, become dwarfed. The more inhospitable and windswept the locality, the smaller the trees become, until, at length, one gets a prostrate shrub. At the outposts of vegetation, high up on the mountain sides, we find hardy, persistent Evergreens, buffeted by the mountain blizzards and snows. In such rugged surroundings is the native home of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Through the most vigilant efforts, each year, when a crop of seeds is available, we obtain seeds direct from this source, although it costs eight to ten times more than that of the usual type. Other forms of mountain Pines are found elsewhere, but, as far as is known, no other locality produces a type like the Hill's Mugho Pine.

The old definition, "Short and stout and round about" fits the Hill's Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and low, which is clearly shown in these pictures. The new growth in the spring resembles hundreds of little candles. After the spring season passes, these buds develop into needles and branches. The annual growth of each branch will average 4 to 5 inches.

It never grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8, or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, they can be kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter. It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is entirely free from insects or pests of any kind, and will grow in any location where it has plenty of sun.

		Each	10
8 to 10	inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 00
10 to 12	inches xx.....	B&B	2 50
1 to 1½	feet xxx.....	B&B	3 25
1½ to 2	feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25
			\$17 50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

We ceaselessly endeavor to maintain a reputation for fairness, integrity and trustworthiness; to do a clean business, satisfactory alike to us and to our customers. Our best business comes from those who send us their orders year after year; they know they can depend on us for good stock and an absolutely square deal. We are proud of these customers—proud of the reputation Hill's Evergreens have made, but we are not satisfied. Each succeeding year will find us trying to improve our methods in every department—growing, packing, shipping—to the end that we may better serve the people who look to us for Evergreens.



A section of a field of Hill's Mugho Pine, one of the best low Evergreens

## Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra austriaca*)

*I saw, far off, the dark top of a Pine  
Look like a cloud—a slender stem, the tie  
That bound it to its native earth.*

—WORDSWORTH, in "The Pine on Monte Mario."

Sixty years ago Josiah Hoopes in his "Book of Evergreens" makes this reference to the qualities of Austrian Pine, and the record of over half a century bears out his observations: "We desire to advocate the claims of the Austrian Pine for planting wherever a strong hardy Evergreen is desired. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most available trees at our command. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will speedily produce an effect, owing also to the peculiar prominence of its general outline, we consider it unrivaled."

Any question as to its hardiness is disputed, in view of a report from a Canadian authority who says: "Austrian Pine is perhaps the most ornamental exotic Pine which thrives in Canada. It is a handsome tree and makes a good lawn specimen."

Mr. C. S. Harrison, eminent Evergreen authority, says: "The Austrian Pine is a compact, symmetrical, and sturdy tree. I see one from my window which was planted in poor soil twenty-five years ago. It is a beautiful pyramid about 30 feet tall. The lower branches touch the ground."

The leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for the inland country.

Owing to the long tap-root which Austrian Pine makes, it requires extra care in transplanting to avoid losses. For this reason, it is advisable to use trees of moderate size which have been at least twice transplanted and therefore sure to withstand transplanting without a serious set-back.

In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, from 12 to 18 inches or more.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.	B&B	\$2 00
1½	to 2 feet xx.	B&B	2 25
1½	to 2 feet xxx.	B&B	2 75
2	to 3 feet xxxx.	B&B	3 25

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.

B&B signifies balled and burlapped



The tall trees in the background are Austrian Pines. Hill's Mugho Pines are the low-growing Pines used in this planting



White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*). Each tier of branches is one year's growth

## White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

### King of the Forest

*What is the secret the pine trees know,  
That keeps them whispering soft and low?  
All day long in the breezes swaying,  
What can it be they are always saying?*

The White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist clay flats and river-bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly (each season's growth is plainly noticeable, as shown in this picture) and has long, flexible needles, whitish beneath. On account of its fast growth and subsequent immense size, it makes a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds, shelter from winds, and for tall screens. Please note that Hill's White Pines are several times transplanted. This produces a better top-growth as well as an abundance of roots.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$3 25
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 50
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 50

## Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

This well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. The bark is rough and cracked and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color.

This is the common Pine in Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as "Scot's Fir."

The rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool, gravelly subsoil that is well drained, and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful.

We obtain our seed from Sweden where the best form grows exactly suited to American conditions. Years of testing have shown that seed from other sources is likely to be inferior, and the trees unsatisfactory.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx..	B&B	\$1 75
2 to 3 feet xxx.	B&B	3 25

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). A fast grower with strong, heavy branches

## Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*)

### Glistening Silver Blue in Color

Other trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree.

The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen-growing.

"Colorado Blue Spruce has a regal grace, stern and unyielding in outline, like an oak among the Conifers. There is probably no state in the Union where it will not thrive. Hardy, healthy and wonderfully beautiful, it should be welcomed to every home."—C. S. HARRISON.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings. Each 10  
3 to 4 feet xxxx..... B&B \$15 00 .....

## Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*)

This is the choice grafted type considered to have a very intense blue color. Each 10  
3 to 4 feet xxxx..... B&B \$18 50 .....

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate, Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

"What is the difference between Colorado Blue Spruce and Koster's Blue Spruce?" customers often ask us. When seeds of Colorado Spruce are planted in the nursery, 75 per cent of the trees are green and the balance of various shades of blue. These blue trees are sold as Colorado Blue Spruce. Such trees make beautiful symmetrical specimens, considered by many as superior to Koster's Blue Spruce. All Koster's Blue Spruce are grown from grafts (or from cuttings). The color is usually steel blue, all trees being uniform in color.



"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver-tipped flowing robe it wears. It bears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet the water ouzel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. Near by, in autumn, the white-limbed aspens shake their golden leaves. On its frosty top sits the boisterous, handsome wit, the crested jay. A playground are its arms for child-like, cheery chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a bollyhock."—ENOS A. MILLS.



The stress of winter only adds to the beauty of the home surrounded by Evergreens

## Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*)

The Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground-cover.

Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, which has developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills country of Dakota.

The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright fresh color.

Black Hills Spruce was first introduced to commercial culture by Mr. D. Hill many years ago and has since become widely planted throughout the country.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xxl.....	B&B \$1 75	\$16 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B 4 50	40 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B 5 50	50 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B 6 50	60 00



Black Hills Spruce

## Hill's Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

For many years, Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and its heavy masses of deep green foliage—in fact, one seldom finds bare branch. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. On farms and around homes all over the country, Norway Spruce windbreaks are giving substantial protection to stock and buildings.

Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory. The spreading and drooping branches add a picturesque touch to the landscape.

As the Norway Spruce prevails over a wide range of European territory, there are many sources from which to obtain seed. Careful experiments and close study for many years have proved to us that seed from the higher elevation in the Swiss Alps insures a superior type of Norway Spruce for America—therefore we use this seed exclusively.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B \$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B 2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B 2 75	25 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlaped.

## American Arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis*)

### “White Cedar”

Trees of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of *Thuya occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitæ is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitæ have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trunks much used for telegraph poles.

The Arborvitæ is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. Complete information regarding hedges will be found on page 30. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardiness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 25	30 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 50	60 00

## Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis Wareana*)

### Dark Green; Conical

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitæ, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

The winter color of the Siberian Arborvitæ—a lasting dark green—is an important feature of these most desirable trees.

A. D. Webster, in his book on "Coniferous Evergreens," describes it: "Of dense neat habit and remarkable for the deep green of the foliage. It is very desirable for ornamental planting, being regular of growth, of deep foliage tint, and with the branchlets clustered and compact at the ends of the branches."

If you have never seen an Arborvitæ in bloom you do not realize the intricate processes by which nature insures reproduction. In this species the male and female flowers are borne on the same tree, but each sort is usually on different twigs. They are minute, inconspicuous, elongated bodies, especially the female flowers, borne at the ends of the twigs and opening, as a rule, in early spring. The thin, gauzy seed-wings attached on two sides of the seed render them very buoyant, so that they are carried by the wind for long distances.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 75	\$45 00

## Woodward's Globe Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis Woodwardii*)

Without doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitæs in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns. The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants, presented to Mr. Hill by the introducer shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore, we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain.

There are, no doubt, at least twenty-five varieties of so-called Globe Arborvitæs offered by nurserymen. Some are excellent for certain situations, but many are alike except for variation so slight as to be almost unnoticeable. We have tested globe forms in all kinds of soil and planting conditions and can recommend the Woodward's to our customers as giving the best satisfaction for general landscape use.

The propagation of Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ has been carried on under the favorable conditions that surround the production of all of Hill's Evergreens, and which tend to make our Evergreens standard among all producers.

		Each	10
10 by 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 25	\$20 00
1 by 1 foot xxx.....	B&B	3 25	30 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped



Specimen of American Arborvitæ is 4 to 5 feet high, diameter about 3 feet. We have hundreds of such trees

# Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ

(*Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis*)

## Habit Narrow and Compact

The native American Arborvitæ was one of the first Evergreens to be cultivated and taken to European gardens. Records are found of it being known and used there over 400 years ago. It is natural that a tree cultivated for so many years should develop many forms and types, at least fifty now being generally known.

Years ago we realized the shortcomings, in many respects, of the Pyramidal Arborvitæs then on the market. Specimens in many cases were open-growing, uneven in growth, and of poor color. Then we started experimenting. Specimens were secured from fully a score of sources in both Europe and America. All these were placed in the nursery and diligently watched for any poor qualities and for any superior characteristics. By careful attention to selection and propagation, Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ was finally developed.

The features to be desired in a Pyramidal Arborvitæ were dense, compact growth, narrow and pyramidal form, deep rich green color at all seasons, uniform habit of each tree and hardiness to withstand conditions here in the northern states. Planters everywhere tell us that Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ answers this description better than any other type. It reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet and usually measures not more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. With few exceptions, it has but one main stem, which makes it less liable to damage from snow.

Each 10  
2 to 3 ft. xxx. B&B \$4 25 \$40 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ

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## THE BEST EVERGREENS FOR SHADY PLACES

### The Yews (*Taxus*)

In the Old World the Yew tree is a tradition, with a history interwoven with the growth of civilization. The Fortingal Yew, in England, 56 feet in circumference, proved by the rings of its stump that it had lived almost 3,000 years. Many interesting books have been written on the history of this one genus of trees. Not all varieties of Yew will stand the rigors of our climate, but the three selected types described on this page are among the best for American gardens.

#### American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*)

A valuable, hardy, dwarf evergreen, seldom growing more than 2 to 3 feet above the ground. The drooping branches are densely clothed with dark green foliage which assumes a reddish tint in winter, thus making the plant a conspicuous object in landscape. In autumn the branches are loaded with scarlet-colored berries. The variety thrives well in shade and can be trimmed to any desirable shape.

		Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....		B&B \$3 25	\$30 00

#### Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)

A distinctly valuable variety growing from 40 to 50 feet high, but under cultivation it may be somewhat smaller. A report from the Arnold Arboretum states that "this Yew is the most valuable plant which Japan has furnished our northern states." The Japanese Yew has been cultivated throughout Japan from time immemorial, and was introduced into America many years ago; it at once took its place as one of the most noteworthy and valuable Evergreens in cultivation. In growth it is close, upright, and compact, with dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruits. It has successfully withstood extremes of heat and cold in America and is reported to be perfectly hardy in Minneapolis, Minn. The seed from which we grow our plants is secured from a high, cold altitude of northern Japan.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....		B&B \$4 25	\$40 00

#### Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata brevifolia*)

Similar to *T. cuspidata*, but is dwarfish and compact in habit of growth, which is irregular and picturesque in outline; ultimately the plant may become 3 to 4 feet high, and 5 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of black-green foliage which retains the rich color entirely throughout the winter, thus adding to its many other points of superiority and making it one of the most valuable Yews. Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., in visiting our nurseries was greatly impressed with the fine appearance of our stock of this valuable variety. He referred specifically to its absolute hardiness and adaptability to all American conditions, and said that he believed that it would become one of the most popular Yews.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....		B&B \$6 25	\$60 00
1½ to 2 feet xxxx.....		B&B 8 00	75 00
2 to 2½ feet xxxx.....		B&B 10 00	90 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*). Don't forget the Yew for a shady corner—it will do well there

## Small Evergreens for Transplanting



This is the second stage in the growth of Hill's Evergreens. When two years old the trees are planted in beds in rows where they remain two years. Trees in this picture are four years old. See trees listed as once transplanted on opposite page.



This field shows the third stage of development of Hill's Evergreens. Such trees are twice transplanted, six years old. See opposite page for list of varieties and prices on twice transplanted Evergreens.

## Small Evergreens for Transplanting

Customers having extensive grounds to develop will be interested in these small trees, to plant out into rows and grow on. These sizes are not recommended for immediate use. Cultural directions with each shipment.

### Hill's Evergreen Seedlings

	Inch	100	1,000
Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir.	2-4	\$10 00	\$90 00
Abies concolor. Concolor Fir.	4-6	10 00	90 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir.	6-8	10 00	90 00
Biota orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ.	6-8	5 00	40 00
Juniperus chinensis. Chinese Juniper.	2-4	10 00	90 00
Juniperus communis. English Juniper.	6-8	9 00	80 00
Hill's Silver Juniper. <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> .	6-8	20 00	190 00
Juniperus virginiana. Red-Cedar.	6-8	9 00	80 00
Larix europea. European Larch.	6-8	5 00	40 00
Picea alba. White Spruce.	6-8	9 00	80 00
Picea canadensis. Black Hills Spruce.	4-6	10 00	90 00
Picea Engelmannii. Engelmann Spruce.	4-6	8 00	70 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.	6-8	5 00	40 00
Picea pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce.	4-6	11 00	100 00
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.	4-6	10 00	90 00
Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine.	6-8	5 00	40 00
Pinus montana uncinata. Single-Stem Mountain Pine.	6-8	13 00	120 00
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.	4-6	5 00	40 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.	6-8	6 00	50 00
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.	2-4	6 00	50 00

Fifty of same variety and size at 100 rate; 500 at the 1,000 rate. Order in bundles of 50.

### Hill's Once-Transplanted Evergreens

	Inch	100	1,000
Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir.	.x	4-6	\$15 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir.	.x	8-10	27 00
Abies (Tsuga) canadensis. Hemlock.	.x	4-6	25 00
Abies Veitchii. Veitch's Fir.	.x	6-8	18 00
Juniperus communis suecica. Swedish Juniper.	.x	6-8	30 00
Juniperus Sabina. Savin Juniper.	.x	6-8	50 00
Hill's Waukegan Juniper ( <i>Juniperus Sabina prostrata</i> ).	.x	6-8	60 00
Larix europea. European Larch.	.x	12-18	12 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.	.x	8-10	16 00
Picea pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce.	.x	8-10	32 50
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.	.x	10-12	18 00
Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine.	.x	10-12	16 00
Hill's Mugho Pine ( <i>Pinus Mugho compacta</i> ).	.x	4-6	30 00
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.	.x	6-8	12 00
Pinus Strobus. White Pine.	.x	6-8	16 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.	.x	6-8	15 00
Retinospora filifera aurea.	.x	8-10	50 00
Retinospora filifera. (Green.)	.x	6-8	25 00
Retinospora pisifera. (Green.)	.x	6-8	30 00
Retinospora pisifera aurea.	.x	6-8	30 00
Retinospora plumosa aurea.	.x	6-8	25 00
Retinospora plumosa. (Green.)	.x	6-8	25 00
Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii.	.x	6-8	30 00
Taxus canadensis. American Yew.	.x	8-10	25 00
Taxus cuspidata. Japanese Yew.	.x	4-6	50 00
Taxus cuspidata brevifolia. Dwarf Japanese Yew.	.x	4-6	50 00
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	17 00
Thuya occidentalis compacta. Parsons' Compact Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	40 00
Thuya occidentalis Douglasii aurea. Douglas Golden Arborvitæ.	.x	8-10	50 00
Thuya occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	45 00
Thuya occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	45 00
Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ ( <i>Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis</i> ).	.x	6-8	40 00
Thuya occidentalis recurva nana.	.x	6-8	50 00
Thuya occidentalis Wareana sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	50 00
Thuya occidentalis Woodwardii. Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ.	.x	6-8	45 00

Twenty-five, 50 or 75 at the 100 rate. Order in bundles of 25.

### Hill's Twice-Transplanted Evergreens

	Inch	10	100
Abies concolor. Concolor Fir.	xx	8-10	\$10 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir.	xx	10-12	6 00
Juniperus virginiana. Red-Cedar.	xx	12-18	6 00
Picea alba. White Spruce.	xx	10-12	9 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.	xx	12-18	5 00
Picea pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce.	xx	10-12	8 00
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.	xx	10-12	6 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.	xx	12-18	6 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate. Order in bundles of 5.

## Evergreen Windbreaks

The comforting influence of an Evergreen windbreak can scarcely be realized unless you have stepped behind a row of sturdy Evergreens on a blustering winter's day. In farming sections, especially in the prairie states, the Evergreen windbreak has long been recognized as an important factor in protecting the home, stock and buildings. We have a special catalogue with many suggestions and illustrations in regard to Evergreen windbreaks. Should you be unable to reach a decision in regard to your windbreak needs from information contained here, we will gladly send you a copy of our special Windbreak Catalogue on request.

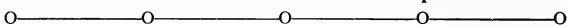
If you are interested in farm property you will find an Evergreen windbreak a wonderful investment. We have in our files letters from farm owners all over the country testifying they have received one to five thousand dollars more for their farms when planted with Hill's Evergreen Windbreaks.

Any farm or home exposed to winds will find Evergreen windbreaks a remarkable source of comfort.

### How to Build Evergreen Windbreaks

There are three best ways to build an Evergreen windbreak. The same results are accomplished with each method; the only difference is in the time it takes. You will not be disappointed in any of these planting arrangements. Just look over the plans submitted and choose the plan best suited to your needs.

#### PLAN No. 1. Plant 10 feet apart



Results in Only Six Years' Time

A popular and economical plan is to space the trees 10 feet apart in a single row, which gives a windbreak in six years' time. This spacing gives the correct amount of room for the trees to develop. At the end of six years the branches will touch, and no thinning will ever be required. On this basis figure 100 trees to each 1,000 feet.

#### PLAN No. 2. Plant 5 feet apart



Results in Only Four Years' Time

If you desire quicker results, space the trees 5 feet apart in a single row. At the end of five years take out every other tree and plant elsewhere. After this no further thinning will be required. On this basis 100 trees will plant 500 feet.

#### PLAN No. 3. Plant 2½ feet apart



Results in Two Years' Time

Where almost immediate results are wanted, space the trees in a single row, 2½ feet apart. This gives a windbreak in the shortest possible space of time. At the end of three years take out every other tree, leaving trees 5 feet apart. After four years more, thin trees to 10 feet apart. After this no further thinning will be required. On this basis figure 100 trees to each 250 feet.



Evergreens give protection in winter, the time when it is most needed



A farm home before it was given the protection of a Hill's Evergreen Windbreak—at the whim of the blizzard winds, bleak, "cold as an abandoned barn"

## Prices of Windbreak Evergreens

### Norway Spruce

	25	50	75	100
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet xx.....	\$9 50	\$18 50	\$26 00	\$35 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet xx.....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00

### Scotch Pine

( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	9 50	18 50	26 00	35 00
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet xx.....				

### Austrian Pine

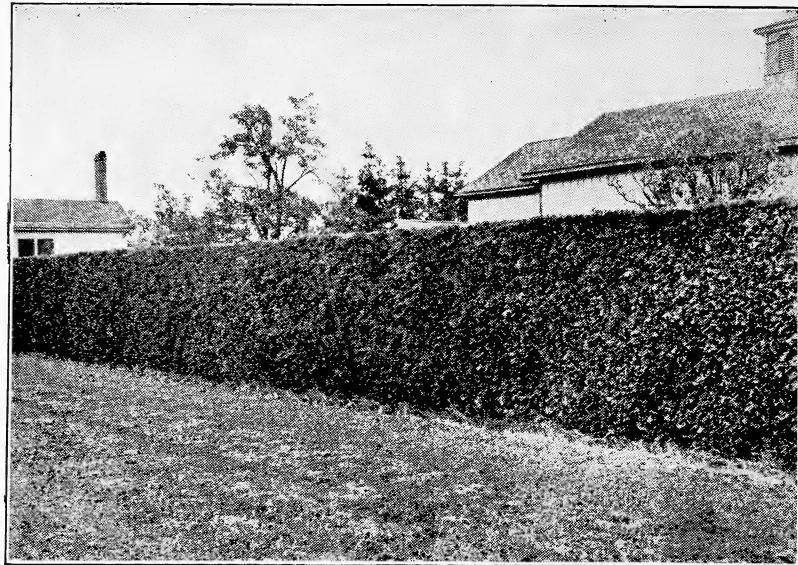
(*Pinus austriaca*)

10 to 12 inches xx.....	10 75	21 00	30 75	40 00
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet xx.....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00

Each x indicates one transplanting



The same farm home after given the blanket-like protection of a Hill's Evergreen Windbreak—warm, free from sweep of wind, worth hundreds of dollars more to owner or buyer



Evergreen Hedges serve a practical purpose as well as having ornamental value. They make a barrier equal to a tight wire fence, demand no care except pruning, and are always beautiful

## Hill's Hedges

### Attractive, Durable, Inexpensive

The wide variety of uses a Hedge will serve on your grounds is almost without end and the various shapes and sizes into which it may be trimmed makes it possible to grow a hedge in almost any situation. It will be found that a Hedge is just as effective in keeping out intruders as a fence; the branches soon form an almost impenetrable barrier.

### Planting and Cultural Care

Smaller sizes, 1 to 2 feet, such as those offered below, ought to be planted about 1 foot apart. Such an arrangement provides plenty of room for development and still gives the hedge a compact appearance right from the start. In trimming the hedge, the item of first importance is to see that the bottom part has access to air and sunlight. In other words, trim in an oval shape or in some manner so that the bottom of the hedge is wider and tapers toward the top.

### Prices

	25	50	75	100
American Arborvitæ.				
10 to 12 inches xx.....	\$9 50	\$18 50	\$27 00	\$35 00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	10 75	21 00	30 75	40 00
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00
Japanese Barberry				
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	8 25	16 00	23 25	30 00

### Amoor River Privet (North) (*Ligustrum amurense*)

#### HARDY PRIVET HEDGE

The ideal hardy hedge plant; grows rapidly and makes an ideal hedge.	10	100
18 to 24 inches, heavy .....	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet, heavy .....	3 50	30 00

Each x indicates one transplanting.

# Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus Mugho compacta*)



Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus Mugho compacta*)

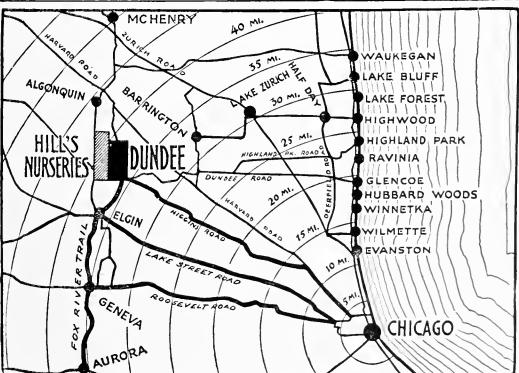
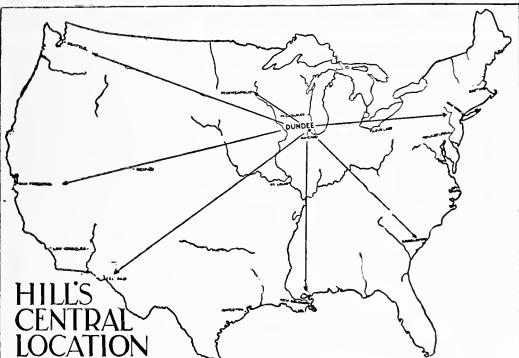
1 to 1½ feet, Balled and Burlapped

**\$3.25 Each**

Truly a sensational triumph in Evergreen-growing. It excites the wonder and admiration of all. The Hill strain, which we have developed through years of type selection, is a low, close, compact grower, having many stems and is of excellent green color. The branches, tipped with the new growth in the spring, closely resemble tiny candlesticks over the entire tree.

It should be in every lawn or garden of every lover of beautiful Evergreens. Described by an eminent horticulturist as a "marvel of rich beauty." It grows to perfection in all parts of the country and is absolutely hardy.

Thousands took advantage of this wonderful offer last season and many expressed great surprise at the magnificence of the tree. The illustration shows the tree dug with ball of earth and burlapped ready to box and ship to you.



Paved road from Chicago brings you direct to our Nursery  
Heavy lines indicate paved roads

## How to Reach Our Nursery

Visitors are always welcome. We are conveniently located only 42 miles northwest of Chicago.

When coming by the way of Chicago, you are directed to the C. & N. W. Depot on Madison Street, from where it is an interesting ride of one hour and thirty minutes direct to Dundee.

For an hourly service from Chicago, take the C. A. & A. Electric Line at Wells Street and Jackson Boulevard, direct to Elgin, transferring to the Dundee-Carpentersville car, getting off at Stop No. 4, from where it is but a two-minute walk direct to our office, which is located right on the nursery grounds.

# THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

*Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America*

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

FOUNDED 1855

500 ACRES